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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for October is pubd with its uniform punctuality, on the day it is due; and a richer number of our favorite Magazine has not been issued for many months. Among the Ori-Old Knick's' contributors, including a charming Story by Frederika Bremer, entitled "My Wife, or the Right rester; a description of Howe's "Cataract Cave" in Dissertation on Criticism," by the 'Arch-Humbug' . Sermon heard in a Dream," and now preached to the logal Poets" in which the writer gives the palm to the Southern Negroes, who have farnished so much music and song to the civilized world. The "Sketches from ptinople" describe the recent marriage of the Sultan's daughter with all its gorgeousness and splendor. The Husband that Played the Bachelor" involve a good deal of humor, as well as a capital lesson to husands and wives. Much of the Poetry of the number is of a high order of merit. " Man, or the World in Minia-"Lines to Guido's 'Magdelen,' " "The Beggar Boy," "Benvenue," deserve especial mention; indeed, we cannot resist the inclination to quote the

MAN.

I stoop with the another dat his door, Beside the mountain rills. And I thought his tranquil visage bore The noblesse of the hills. It said: I am bred of purer air

I do not languish on scanty fare, Nor faint on the mountain's brow And methought, though rude his looks and ways.
Thus dwelling from all apart.
That reason spoke in his cheerful gaze.
And a light and kindly heart.

I sat with the criminal in his cell, And my very soul grew chill, As I saw him flush with the fires of hell When he told of his deeds of ill.

The strain of triumph o'er him swept— Fiercely and darkly he smiled; It ceased; the murder turned and wept He had spoken of his child.

The mountain maid stood in the wind. In natural loveliness; In natural loveliness; And in her face I read, her mind

Her feelings knew no artful check.
Her life and soul were true:
The heart and cross hung on her neck
And they were all she knew. I saw the wanton child of sin in gaudy beauty dreat : Defilement dweit her lips within, And horror in her breast.

The net of vanity and youth
She spreads with eager hands
When lo! the holiest son of truth,
JESUS, before her stands.

The withering roses leave her hair, The bold smile disappears. She bows before him in despair, She bathes his feet with tears.

Thank Gon! thou blessed human heart There is ever hope for thee ; hou bearest whereso'er thou art, His stamp of majesty.

Could man but love the guilty one
As the just Goo loves him still,
The race of crime would soon be run
And crushed the power of ill.

Could we but pray as Jzsus prayed:
'They know not what they do,
Forgive them, Father!' hearts were made
And earth were born anew.

The Copper Region of America

The Copper Region of America.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

Corres Harres. Sept. 6, 1845.

My Dear Sir: There might be a volume written about this interesting region, and if well written would itself be interesting. There might be a very leag homily upon the excitability of men on the subject of metals, particularly of precious metals, all based upon the transactions of the present season in this region. There are at this time several geologists on labe Successor, and all of them agree that there is a

long homily upon the excitability of men on the subject of metals, particularly of precious metals, all based apon the transactions of the present season in this region. There are at this time several geologistson Lake Superior, and all of them agree that there is a large amount of valuable mineral upon its shores. But without exception they regard the region as yet but little known, and the nature of the country so steres to rapid exploration, that a year or two, or perhapten years, may be required to ascertain its real value. Dr. Houghton has spent seven years, more or least the time in the copper formations. He is now sureying the south shore of the Lake into sections under a government contract, on which he is progressing with sungising rapidity. This survey is to be at the same time a thorough geological one, and the report, when completed with maps and illustrations, will be more perset than any similar survey yet made. It will reflect long upon the government which has ordered it to be made, and add fame to the individual who makes it.

Dr. Jackson of Boston, who made the survey of Maine and New-Hampahire, is at Eagle River, 20 miles West of this. Mr. James Hall, of the New-York Survey, is also in the country, and Prof. Mather and Col. Foster, late of the Ohio Survey. Measrs. Hodges, Hurd and Whitney, Minig Engineers, with other gentlemen of scientific and practical knowledge of mines and minerals, are spending a portion of the season in researches. As far as I know, all these gentlemen regard the mining region as a visuable one, and likely to yield, if properly worked, attoms, and individual wealth. But they all speak as yet with hesitation about particular locations, because it is impossible, from limited observation, to do otherwise. The winds of the feminate of the foot not the winds of the feminate of the foot of the season in the chart, and in this like coal, but in thin, irregular streaks or veins, not siway easily detected where the rock is uncovered, but found with great difficulty where it is,

from excellence of that breed of cattle. A communica-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1845.

value.
You are of course informed of the recent movements of the troops, by which the 5th Regiment is concentrating at Jefferson Barracks. The two companies at Fort Wikins were relieved by a company of the 2d under esting account from the pen of Mr. Skinner of the atroduction of the Short-Horn breed of cattle into Maryland. Mr. Read's paper is "on the good and bad points of cattle, and on the formation of fat and Capt. Albertson.
Fort Wilkins is beautifully situated between the Harbor and a little Lake, behind which rises a mountain. It is rather a cantonment than a fort, possessing no military strength. Yours, truly.

ITINERUS.

The third number of this very important, and, a

appears to us. exceeding well-executed journal,

has lately reached us; and we feel it to be a duty

contents as our columns will allow, and as correct a

view of the manner in which its contents assist.

elucidate, and promote its avowed objects as our

very limited knowledge of Agriculture enables us to

To say one word respecting the importance of ag

riculture would be a work of unequivocal super

erogation. With whatever carnestness and what-

ever warmth of zeal we have advocated the cause

of domestic industry and the development of our

national resources by home manufactures, there has

been no consideration whatever which has given a

stronger impulse to that course than the conviction

out which Agriculture could not prosper-a home

any one branch of national industry, loses sight of

the interests of any other. Agriculture, Manufac

tures and Commerce are the undeniable sources of

national prosperity, wealth, and power. The firs

is the basis of the social fabric, the foundation of

individual comfort, and of aggregated power. The

loom of the manufacturer converts the produce of

the field and the flock into useful fabrics, and the

vessel of the merchant transfers the surplus product

of the agriculturist and the manufacturer to other

countries, whence are received in exchange those

articles which the sun and the soil of our own coun-

We are aware that we are repeating truisms

of, and that unless they are made the basis of our

antional policy, the best hopes of our thriving and

happy country may be wrecked, and the daily trust

and the nightly prayer of the patriot and the philan

thropist, as to its long and glorious career, rendered

We repeat, that however highly we may estimate

manufactures and commerce as elements of national

greatness, we still regard them as subservient to

and dependent upon Agriculture. We are convinced

that the greatest achievement of legislative wisdom

would be the establishment of such a system as,

without unnecessary interference with individual

action, would protect the interests of all these

branches of industrial pursuit, without allowing any

one of the three to encroach upon the interests

either of the others. We are glad that each of

these interests has now its able advocate in the field,

and we feel that we are only echoing the universal

sentiment that the cause of Agriculture could not

have been entrusted in abler hands than those of the

Editor of the Farmers' Library. Mr. SKINNER'S

long connection with Agriculture and its various

pursuits, extensive knowledge of the arts and sci-

ences with which it is connected, the results of his

cing in 1819) in which he edited the "American Far-

mer," and the numerous publications with which

he has cariched our agricultural library, all testify

to his fitness for the office which he now occupies. We congratulate the publishers of the Farmers' Li-

brary that they have secured Mr. SKINNER'S valua-

ble assistance, convinced that much individual and general good will be evolved by his pen in the pros-

nally written in the German language, and spoke of in the highest terms by the most celebrated agriculturists of Great Britain and Continental Europe-Dr. Theer was a native of Celle, in Hanover; a me moir of his life, which is prefixed to the commence

ment of his work, is very interesting. It shows his

amiable disposition and his professional skill, and evidences his devotion to agricultural pursuits. He

died in 1828, at the advanced age of seventy six.

Dr. Thaer's great work was translated into English by Messrs. Shaw and Johnson, distinguished Eng

lish agriculturists, and published in London in 1844

and this translation, containing in the original 1,400

pages, is to be furnished to the readers of the "Farm ers' Library" in the present volume of that publication. Mr. Skinner says, in his well-written intro-

We have stated that forty-eight pages of the num

ber before us are dedicated to the publication of Dr. Thaer's work on Agriculture, of which the portion

now given contains "a sketch of Systematic Agri

culture," and "the economy, organization and di-rection of an agricultural enterprise." Under these

The second part of the September number extends

to forty-eight very closely printed 8vo. pages, and is called the "MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE."

part of the publication. The first article is a-"Portrait of a short-horned Bull, with a brief

sketch of the qualities of that breed and of its intro-

duction into Maryland. The portrait is a well-

executed lithographic plate of indeed a very noble

animal, respecting which we cannot discourse tech-

nically; but since it (the bull) was the winner of the

first prize of \$500 at the meeting of the Highland

nugatory and abortive.

try will not yield to our industry or our skill.

which we discharge with real satisfaction, to place

Next we have "St John's day Rye and Lucrue. How to be cultivated for early green food." THE FARMERS' LIBRARY AND MONTHLY JOUR-NAL OF AGRICULTURE. Edited by John S. Skin.

The economy of American husbandry is, ac-cording to our observation, in few things more defi-cient than in the common failure of farmers to take measures of precaution to have an early supply of green food for their stock, and especially for their ork horses and mileh-cows at that most trying and quivocal season of the year, which falls in just be seen Winter and Spring."

Some very useful remarks upon the subject by the Editor introduce two papers from late foreign periodicals, in which Lucerne and a peculiar kind of Rye are recommended in the strongest terms for the purposes above named. Lucerne is well known in his country: the peculiar variety of Rye is not, but Mr. Skinner "assures the patrons of the Farmers' Library that effective measures shall be taken for portation of small quantities sufficient for among them so soon as we can make the arrangements." It is in matters like this that Mr. Skinner's zeal in the cause of Agriculture has always been so onspicuous. Not content with pointing out and ecommending what is best to be done, he never stops short, so far as is practicable, of furnishing the

In a short article on " Cape Wool" it is stated that n 1824, 23,049 lbs. of that commodity were imported into England, and in 1844, 2,223,946 lbs; an increase its place in the grand market of Europe among the dred years, it being stated by Fuller, in his "Worbest, and may soon be the first in the first rank; for the Cape climate and natural grasses seem ordained o bring the Merino breed of sheep to perfection." In 1815, 32,971 lbs. of wool were imported from and made good cheeses, three of which she present New South Wales; in 1835 it had increased to 3, ed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 893,927 lbs.

at Utica, September 17, 1845. This is merely a Maize. programme of this interesting meeting, at which the anal Address is to be delivered by Jostan Quin but we care not for the imputation, knowing that they are truisms which ought never to be lost sight

The short extracts in relation to "the composition of soils," and on "Guano," are highly interesting : respecting the latter it is said that its use has a percious influence upon the scent of flowers, and that the fragrance of the rose has in some instances been changed to a most unpleasant odor.

"Oration delivered before the Agricultural and Mechanics' Association of Louisiana, 19th May. 845, by Judge P. A. Rost." The principal subects touched upon in this eloquent address are the ulture and manufacture of sugar-subjects of pe culiar importance to the auditory before whom it was delivered, and of great general laterest to our whole community.

sparrows and other Birds;" "Comparison of Guano with other Manures;" "Manure for Onions;" and to housekeepers, the cockroach, we are told that in are provided with an equally active agent in the little land tortoise, which we know, from experi-

dish Prize Essay, by HENRY WHITE, of Warren article we have the letter which suggested it.

o England, and how favorably the best American said already to compare with the best English aricle, it might be deemed unreasonable to occupy so reference to books or other sources. Furthermore, the Society is not bound to award the prize at all, if the essay, though the best offered, may not in itself be deemed worthy of it. Thus we have a strong guarantee as well for the need as for the merit of the essay in this case.

It is it not a little remarkable that the knowledge and the habit of shown making the strong that the strong t

"Is it not a little remarkable that the knowledge and the habit of cheese-making should have been confined, almost without variation, since the first settlement of the country, as far as we are advised, to a particular part of the United States; and that in adjoining States the people should remain in total ignorance of the process from beginning to end—ig-norance so total and profound, that we apprehend morance were now who omethy to be familiar at least norance so total and protound, that we apprehend some young men, who ought to be familiar at least with the theory of all such subjects, will here for the first time read, in a way to have impressed on their memories, even the exact meaning of the word ren-

tion. Mr. Skinner says, in his well-written introduction to Dr. Thaer's work:

"All that we regret is, that while we are satisfied and take much pleasure in the belief that this work on the Principles of Agriculture will be read with hearty approbation and decided profit, it restrains us for the time from presenting so many other things on hand which we are sure must tend to enrich the Farmers' Library, making it, as we have before said, what we so ardenly desire to do, an amusing and useful companion and guide for the old and the young, the father and the son. If in this way we can lift the character of the American farmer to higher intellectual distinction, and assist in causing the attainment of knowledge to be regarded as the surest path of honor and the common goal of ambition, we shall prize it far above the highest official elevation in the power of any Government or people to bestow. hand which we are sure must tend to efficient the Farmer's Library, making it, as we have before said, what we so ardently desire to do, an amusing and useful companion and guide for the old and the young, the futher and the son. If in this way we can lift the character of the American farmer to higher intellectual distinction, and assist in causing the attainment of knowledge to be regarded as the surest path of honor and the common goal of ambition, we shall prize it far above the highest official elevation in the power of any Government or people to be stow.

"Will those who would have the rising generation of farmers thus instructed and thus inspired as sist in getting an assured support for a work of which that is, and ever will be, the principal aim!"

That this question will be answered in the affirmative, we will not entertain a fear. We will not libed our agricultural fellow-citizens by a single doubt upon the subject; all that we are anxious for is, that the knowledge of the existence of the "Farmers Library" may be spread far and wide, and we trust that a small portion of the columns of every journal throughout the Union, at least of every one which and the process they dard the respective of the process they and who was a sort of maxing and the columns of every one which the process they are the process they and who was a subject to the process they are the process they and who was process they are the process they and known throughout the county, could barely contrive to make himself understood in a sort of broken English, which, being engrafted on the African tongue rather late in life, never grow well. throughout the Union, at least of every one which circulates in the rural districts, will be dedicated to rican tongue rather late in life, never grow well.—
Mawney's great staple and support through life was
his pea and crop, with which he traveled usually on
Saturdays round the country, carrying his bag on
his back and selling its precious contents by the
quart. Every boy of that lik lived in awful respect
of Old Mawney, the more because he came from
Gainea, and would have as soon entered the cave
of Polyphemus as to have approached Mawney's
hat alone; with them, like Bethlehem Gaber, the
missytherue in the novel, he carried about him an hat alone: with them, like Bethlehem Gabor, the misanthrope in the novel, he carried about him an atmosphere of mysterious potency for evil beyond which no urchin ever dared to penetrate. Gentle reader, excuse this episode into which school-boy recollections have drawn us. Who that has a heart in his bosom is not liable to be sometimes seized and run away with by such associations? Who so steadfast that is not sometimes carried back in imagination so vividly as to believe himself with some chosen school companion mounting his rod and knotting his line, or watching to bring down the merry squirrel from the hickory nut tree, or tracking the poor rabbit to his form in the snow? Who would not join again and forever remain among his school-companions? portance to farmers, and we have every confidence that they are handled with great skill by a man who received the decided approbation of all the leading agriculturists of Europe. We observe a number of notes at the foot of the pages by Mr. Skinner, which will increase the value of the work to an American We will give a brief abstract of the contents of this

Well, we dare say some readers would as soon

have us proceed with the ode as with the essay.— What we have said has been to show how it is that chants' Magazine, how the export of American cheese to England had increased from 14,000 pounds

in 1842, to 53,000 in 1844, and there is reason to believe that the export of 1845 will go up to 100,000, and that without any alteration in the British Tariff flowers in all their elegant variety, be continued. and that without any alteration in the British Tariff to encourage it. But who does not know that the avenue to profit must be utterly inaccessible that is not penetrated by Yankee enterprise. See Willis's letter, in which he speaks of Wenham Massachasetts, see being hawked about the streets of London in carts nicely painted and labeled "Wenham Ice. How, but by such extraordinary sagacity and industry, could such a population be kept out of debt and thriving, with a soil so rocky and a climate so cold?"
The dairy produce is consolidated in the last cen-

"The dairy produce is consolidated in the last census under that one head, no distinction being made between butter and cheese any more than between horses and mules. The whole amount is set down at the value of \$33,787,008. Of this amount much more than two-thirds is produced East of the Chesa-

more than two-thirds is produced Last of the Chesa-peake, including Pennsylvania.

"This branch of British agricultural industry is protected by a duty of 10s. 6d. (say \$2 62½) per hun-dred on all cheese imported from foreign countries, and 2s.6d. (or 62½ cents) on that which is imported from British possessions. We dare not take room here to go into the remarks which the subject in-vites, on the influence which herbage and the treatvites, on the influence which herbage and the treatment of the cows exercise on the products of the dairy, but let the reader have patience, all in good time for that and for practical dissertations on Stilton, Parmesan, and other kinds of cheese. The best essay on the making of the latter, from A to Z, is from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, being notes made by him in a dairy in Parma, where he attended closely, and took notes from morning to night, while he was Minister of the United States to France."

the description of the manufacture of Cheshire cheese, and we think its attentive perusal would be sufficient initiation into the mystery of producing it providing our soil and climate do not offer insupera sand tons of cheese are made in Cheshire annually of nearly one hundred fold. "Cape Wool has taken | been made in that county for more than seven hunthies of England," that in the year 1100 the "Countess Constance of Chester, though the wife of Hugh Lupus, the King's first cousin, kept a herd of kine.

We have next short articles upon "Electro Culture," "Silk Plant," "Guano," "Nature or Wild A very beautiful colored engraving illustrates the

history of the cotton plant, and Mr SKINNER promises his renders to commence in the October number Carolina Agricultural Society. The first of a series of papers on the sugar cane is also promised in the forthcoming number. These subjects are of the highest importance, legitimately connected with the purposes and intent of this publication, and evince Mr. Skinner's determination to do that which we wish authors and publishers would more scrupulously attend to, namely, to "stick to his title, which we are sure will afford "ample verge and space enough" even for his talent and industry to

" Thoughts on Trees and Flowers, suggested of revived by a letter from a clergyman," is a beautifully written article, full of the poetry of sentimen lecture, and, may we add without offence, as full of cele extending through twelve pages. The En as a sermon. At the close of this last mentioned on, (Lancashire,) is preceded by the following ob- written by Rev. John O. Choules, of Jamai ervations and episode by the Editor, which we ca Plains, and headed "The Clergy, their opportuhink our readers will thank us for introducing: nities and power to improve the public taste for Reflecting on the increase of our export of cheese agriculture and horticulture. We must be allow ed to make the following extracts from Mr. Chenley

The September number of "The Farmers' Libra much space as is given in this number to the essay on the making of Cheshire cheese, inasmuch as it brary is divided into two parts: The first, consisting of forty-eight pages, contains the commencement of "Theory eight pages, contains the consider that the Agricultural pages are the content of the work had in brary is precisely 1 think, what it should be, and the execution of the Magazine very satisfactory. I may be supposed that American cheese-makers have little to learn on the subject. But, in the first conception of the work had it brary is precisely 1 think, what it should be, and the execution of the Magazine very satisfactory. I was the content of the work had it brary is precisely 1 think, what it should be, and the execution of the Magazine very satisfactory. I may be supposed that American the execution of the Magazine very satisfactory. I was the commencement of the work had in the precise of the work the hamlet, than convene them to argae upon a structuotions of no possible practical utility. We m learn a great deal that is good from the example

men who went before us. If we distitae the faith, at all events we may admire the taste of the churchmen of other days, whose abbeys and cloisters all testify to a sound taste, and whose noble avenues and orchards proclaim good husbandry.

"I wish I could set hundreds of men planting trees who seem to delight in worse labors. I do love trees, and I love the men who planted the elms of New-Haven, Newark, and those of the sweet village I live in. Why does not every man plant out a tree—many trees! In Providence there are some noble elms which I saw planted only twenty years ago! "A man may see the result of his labors, and his children would be proud to point out the trees, the old ancestral trees, of his forefather's planting. Men may rail at the world as much as they please, but it is a beautiful one, and, if we are only cheerful and active in it, will become yet more beautiful. Nearly all the beauty of a residence, a only cheerful and active in it, will become yet more beautiful. Nearly all the beauty of a residence, a village, a country town, arises from its trees; and not only should every man carefully adorn his own habitat, but men should club together to beautify their vicinage. The strong attachment felt by men in England to homesteads arises in no small degree from the pains which have been taken to adorn and enrich them by a previous generation."

MR. CHOULES speaks very highly of a work now

in the press "on the trees of America," by Mr. J. D. His description of it gives us a very great desire to see it. He says "it is really a na-

allowed to extract, and this time, as the article is short, we will give nearly the whole of it : "The Howitts, Mary, as well as her kinsman

est time, on the least swill. It can hardly be doubted that their writings are as well fitted to produce a taste for rural pursuits as though they dwelt exclusively on the peculiar excellencies of certain classes of animals when brought to the test of the milk pail or meat market. Not that we underrate these hast far from it, we go for the useful as well as and even a little before the beautiful, and in no way do we think we can more effectually promote the useful than by embellishing it with the beautiful associations of the cultivated minds. It is the very unmitigated grossness that does, or is thought to, characterize too exclusively all farming pursuits, which disgust many men and women, whose example, if encouraged, would tend essentially to render farming what it ought to be, the most delightful of all pursuits to which taste and intellect can be devoted. We envy not the utilitarianism that excludes everything of the imaginative from the studies of the school and the farm house: and, so far from emulating such a course, we shall act in accordance with our belief that the best interests of agriculture can be most effectually benefited by contributing to invest country life with all the attractions that can purify the taste, refine the manners, and elevate the intellect of man and woman.

**It is, in this frame of mind that we seize on a parfor it all possible success.

The New England Mutual Life Insur-Company, of Boston, have established an Age the City of New York for the purpose of receiving ap-tions for Life Insurance, &c. must needs be a lover of the numan species. With a heart open to the griefs of his fellow beings, and an See Willis's dassarbasetts, ondon in carts upon the condon in carts in Ice. How, every good quality of the human heart wedded to a WILLIAM PARSONS.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
R B. FORBES,
GEORGE H. KUHN,
JAMES READ.

every good quality of the characteristic proper estimation of flowers.

"And now for the beautiful philosophy of Many Howitt, the more beautiful that it is clothed in poetry—as a handsome (by which we mean intelligent) face never looks handsomer than when peoping from

SY MARY HOWITT.

Gop might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and small— The oak tree and the cedar tree— Without a flower at all. We might have had enough enough

And yet have had no flowers. The ore within the mountain mine Requireth none to grow. Nor does it need the lotus flower

To make the river flow. And clouds might give abundant rain, The nightly dews might full
And the berb that keepeth life in man
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made, And dyed with rainbow light, All fashioned with supremest grace, Up-springing day and night—

Springing in valleys green and low, And on the mountain high, And in the silent wilderness, Where no man passeth by?

Our outward life requires them not— Then wherefore had they birth? To minister delight to man, To beautify the earth-

To comfort man, to whisper hope Whene'er his faith is dim For whose careth for the flowers, Will much more care for Him!!

Trials of Sulphuric Acid and Bones for Turups," by R. W. PURCHAS, and "On the use of Sulphuric Acid with Bones as Compost," by P. Davis, are two short articles, and, we have no doubt, very useful ones, on an important subject.

late publications on Agriculture and kindred subjects." The Editor, we think, with very sound judgment, declines remarking "very critically on the contents and practical value of the books which | person it may be the pleasure of publishers from time to adds, "is left with more propriety in the hands, it seems to us, with the regular reviewers of the literature of the country, of which, it is no longer a question, agricultural literature is to form an interesting department." Mr. SKINNER laments the limited number of books on Agriculture and natural history (American) to be met with, and the want of libraries among agricultural associations. As a contrast he mentions the " Mercantile Library Association of New York," whose hall contains \$1,312 volumes, with every necessary appointment and facility to enjoy the treasures they contain." Short notices of several publications on agricultural and botanical subjects, and paragraphs upon matters connected with those pursuits, close this valuable number of the Farmers' Library. With the following extract from an article headed "Maryland Coal," and a few observations on the mechanical and artistical hope not too long) notice of it :

will not escape our attention. If any one asks how coal mining is connected with Agriculture, we an-swer, in the same way that manufactures are. They both call for laborers, who must be subsisted on the produce of Agriculture; and much more at present does it behoove the landholders of Maryland and

The nearer these consumers are to the produ-cers, the better for the producing interest; for it is that interest, as has been well and strongly intimated by Mr. Stevenson, which pays the tax of transporta-tion. Our produce, says he, until it reaches the market of exportation, does not change its character market of exportation, does not change its character of interest; it is still the planter's, and only becomes an article of commerce when it touches the hand of the merchant. The transportation, therefore, to mar-ket is as intimately connected with its value as any process of its previous preparation; and the planter and farmer have, therefore, a deep interest in the producer, is it not his interest that his wheat and his wool should be manufactured as near him as possible, and there put into a shape as condensed and pertable as can be? Hence is it not clear that not a pound of wool, or flax, or cotton, or a bushel of wheat, should pass, in a raw state, by any locality where there is suitable power to manufacture and people to consume it?"

The work is very handsomely printed, on good paper. We have spoken of the beauty of the engravings in this number, and those in the two preceding numbers are equally worthy of approbation. A very good portrait of Hon. S. Van Ren sselne (Patroon) was given in the first number, and por-traits of Judge Peters, James Wadsworth. John Lowell, John Taylor of Caroline, and other agricul-tural worthies, with memoirs of their lives, are M. [37] PRIVATE [SERVICE 21]. promised in succeeding numbers. Each number is divided into two parts—'The Library' and 'The Journal.' In the first will be given either reprints, of valuable works, or original ones, on agricultural subjects. In the first and second numbers were reprinted Lectures to Farmers on Agricultural Chemistry, by Alexander Petzholdt, a work said to be much more suited to the general reader than either Davy or Liebeg. In the third number has been commenced, as we have noticed, 'The Principles of Agriculture,' by Dr. Thaer.

The other part of this publication, "The Journal," or miscellaneous part, will be a storehouse of such articles having an instructive and interesting connexion with agriculture, as it has given us much pleasure to notice in this account of the number for the present month. Thus, at the end of each year, the subscribers will possess two volumes, of from six to seven hundred pages each, one containing most valuable entire works on agricultural subjects; the other discussions upon and notices of all the passing events, the important discoveries, and the interesting discussions and investigations, which, in this day of inquiry and improvement, are continually presenting

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